PERHAPS IT IS TIME TO ASK YOUR EMPLOYER WHY HE IS CONTRACTING WITH THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.
THERE IS NOTHING IN THE CONSTITUTION REQUIRING IT UNLESS THEY WISH TO DO BUSINESS WITH THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
FOR DEFENCE PURPOSES. HOWEVER SEE THAT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT USES "DEFENSE" WHEREAS THE CONSTITUTION SPELLS IT "DEFENCE"

Executive Order on Ensuring Adequate COVID Safety Protocols for Federal Contractors

SEPTEMBER 09, 2021 • PRESIDENTIAL ACTIONS

PRESIDENT IS
1. EXECUTIVE OVER FEDERAL AREAS IN THE STATES: "the United States of America"
and
2. Commander in Chief of the Land and naval forces out of the Seat of government - Washington D.C.

The constitution is the promise of the federal government NOT to come outside of its Authority and Power listed in the constitution.

IT HAS

Title 3 The President.
Section 301: Delegation of Functions (Chapter 1)

Title 40 Public Buildings, Property, and Works.
These are "public" meaning "governmental"
They are government places not places open to all person, public when the federal government speaks it means government buildings.

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act, 40 U.S.C. 101 *et seq.*, and section 301 of title 3, United States Code, and in order to promote economy and efficiency in procurement by contracting with sources that provide adequate COVID-19 safeguards for their workforce, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Orders are for subjects or interiors.
From a superior to an interior.
Servants are NOT superior to the common people

Section 1. Policy. This order promotes economy and efficiency in Federal procurement by ensuring that the parties that contract with the Federal Government provide adequate COVID-19 safeguards to their workers performing on or in connection with a Federal Government contract or contract-like instrument as described in section 5(a) of this order. These safeguards will decrease the spread of COVID-19, which will decrease worker absence, reduce labor costs, and improve the efficiency of contractors and subcontractors at sites where they are performing work for the Federal Government. Accordingly, ensuring that Federal contractors and subcontractors are adequately protected from COVID-19 will bolster economy and efficiency in Federal procurement.

Independent establishments would be instrumentalities of the federal government, and their officers and employees, who do work for the federal government, will get all the benefits of working for the federal reserve bank, who are in a federal building and on federal lands or lands used by the federal government but not owned by the federal government.

Title 40 USC (a Law) Public Buildings, Property, and Works.
Section 102 - Subtitle I-Chapter 1. Subchapter I Purpose and Definitions: Sec. 102. Definitions
4. Executive Agencies. The term "executive agency" means -
(A) an executive department or independent establishment in the executive branch of the Government; and
(B) a wholly owned Government corporation.

Sec. 2. Providing for Adequate COVID-19 Safety Protocols for Federal Contractors and Subcontractors. (a) Executive departments and agencies, including independent establishments subject to the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act, 40 U.S.C. 102(4)(A) (agencies), shall, to the extent permitted by law, ensure that contracts and contract-like instruments (as described in section 5(a) of this order) include a clause that the contractor and any subcontractors (at any tier) shall incorporate into lower-tier subcontracts. This clause shall specify that the contractor or subcontractor shall, for the duration of the contract, comply with all guidance for contractor or subcontractor workplace locations published by the Safer Federal Workforce Task Force (Task Force Guidance or Guidance), provided that the Director of the Office of Management and Budget (Director) approves the Task Force Guidance and determines that the Guidance, if adhered to by contractors or subcontractors, will promote economy and efficiency in Federal contracting. This clause shall apply to any workplace locations (as specified by the Task Force Guidance) in which an individual is working on or in connection with a Federal Government contract or contract-like instrument (as described in section 5(a) of this order).

this guidance has NOT YET BEEN APPROVED.

(b) By September 24, 2021, the Safer Federal Workforce Task Force (Task Force) shall, as part of its issuance of Task Force Guidance, provide definitions of relevant terms for contractors and subcontractors, explanations of protocols required of contractors and subcontractors to comply with workplace safety guidance, and any exceptions to Task Force Guidance that apply to contractor and subcontractor workplace locations and individuals in those locations working on or in connection with a Federal Government contract or contract-like instrument (as described in section 5(a) of this order).

(c) Prior to the Task Force publishing new Guidance related to COVID-19 for contractor or subcontractor workplace locations, including the Guidance developed pursuant to subsection (b) of this section, the Director shall, as an exercise of the delegation of my authority under the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act, see 3 U.S.C. 301, determine whether such Guidance will promote economy and efficiency in Federal contracting if adhered to by Government contractors and subcontractors. Upon an affirmative determination by the Director, the Director's approval of the Guidance, and subsequent issuance of such Guidance by the Task Force, contractors and subcontractors working on or in connection with a Federal Government contract or contract-like instrument (as described in section 5(a) of this order), shall adhere to the requirements of the newly published Guidance, in accordance with the clause described in subsection (a) of this section. The Director shall publish such determination in the *Federal Register*.

Each state may make more stringent rules FOR THE FEDERL AREAS.

The Executive order is a general guidance, the States can then make more stringent guidance for the federal areas within its territory.

This is how "jurisdiction" works. All states abide by Laws from the Seat but each state can make "more" stringent rules. However, these would be for the FEDERAL AREAS WITHIN THE STATE, which does NOT include the non-federal areas.

(d) Nothing in this order shall excuse noncompliance with any applicable State law or municipal ordinance establishing more protective safety protocols than those established under this order or with any more protective Federal law, regulation, or agency instructions for contractor or subcontractor employees working at a federal building or a federally controlled workplace.

(e) For purposes of this order, the term "contract or contract-like instrument" shall have the meaning set forth in the Department of Labor's proposed rule, "Increasing the Minimum Wage for Federal Contractors," 86 Fed. Reg. 38816, 38887 (July 22, 2021). If the Department of Labor issues a final rule relating to that proposed rule, that term shall have the meaning set forth in that final rule.

Sec. 3. Regulations and Implementation. (a) The Federal Acquisition Regulatory Council, to the extent permitted by law, shall amend the Federal Acquisition Regulation to provide for inclusion in Federal procurement solicitations and contracts subject to this order the clause described in section 2(a) of this order, and shall, by October 8, 2021, take initial steps to implement appropriate policy direction to acquisition offices for use of the clause by recommending that agencies exercise their authority under subpart 1.4 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation.

(b) By October 8, 2021, agencies shall take steps, to the extent permitted by law, to exercise any applicable authority to ensure that contracts and contract-like instruments as described in section 5(a) of this order that are not subject to the Federal Acquisition Regulation and that are entered into on or after October 15, 2021, consistent with the effective date of such agency action, include the clause described in section 2(a) of this order.

Sec. 4. Severability. If any provision of this order, or the application of any provision of this order to any person or circumstance, is held to be invalid, the remainder of this order and its application to any other person or circumstance shall not be affected thereby.

Sec. 5. Applicability. (a) This order shall apply to any new contract; new contract-like instrument; new solicitation for a contract or contract-like instrument; extension or renewal of an existing contract or contract-like instrument; and exercise of an option on an existing contract or contract-like instrument, if:

ALL FEDERAL LAWS ARE FOR FEDERAL CITIZENS.
FEDERAL CITIZENS ARE CALLED - CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES or UNITED STATES CITIZENS.

41. USC. 6701:
41. Public Contracts
41. Public Contracts - Service Contract Labor Standards
Sec. 6701. Definitions.

CONCERNING ACQUIRING THINGS OFF FEDERAL LANDS FOR FEDERAL LANDS. THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT HAS NO AUTHORITY OVER PEOPLE OFF FEDERAL LANDS.

(3). Service Employee.- The term "service employee" -
(A) means an individual engaged in the performance of a contract made by the Federal Government and not exempted under section 6702(b) of this title, whether negotiated or advertised, the principal purpose of which is to furnish services in the United States. Federal people on federal lands, etc.
(B) includes an individual without regard to any contractual relationship alleged to exist between the individual and a contractor or subcontractor; but
(C) does not include an individual employed in a bona fide executive, administrative, or professional capacity, as those are defined in part 541 of title 29, Code of Federal Regulations.

(i) it is a procurement contract or contract-like instrument for services, construction, or a leasehold interest in real property;

(ii) it is a contract or contract-like instrument for services covered by the Service Contract Act, 41 U.S.C. 6701 *et seq.*;

(iii) it is a contract or contract-like instrument for concessions, including any concessions contract excluded by Department of Labor regulations at 29 C.F.R. 4.133(b); or

Title 29 is not a law, it has no positive law citation.

(iv) it is a contract or contract-like instrument entered into with the Federal Government in connection with Federal property or lands and related to offering services for Federal employees, their dependents, or the general public.

(b) This order shall not apply to:

(i) grants;

(ii) contracts, contract-like instruments, or agreements with Indian Tribes under the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (Public Law 93-638), as amended;

(iii) contracts or subcontracts whose value is equal to or less than the simplified acquisition threshold, as that term is defined in section 2.101 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation;

(iv) employees who perform work outside the United States or its outlying areas, as those terms are defined in section 2.101 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation; or

(v) subcontracts solely for the provision of products.

YOU MUST UNDERSTAND THAT "INSIDE" THE UNITED STATES MEANS THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT AND THE LANDS THE GOVERNMENT PURCHASES THESE ARE CALLED FEDERAL LANDS OR FEDERAL AREAS.

Federal Acquisition Regulation - FAR
2.101 Definitions.

Simple acquisition threshold means $250,000, except for-
(1) Acquisitions of supplies or services that, as determined by the head of the agency, are to be used to support a contingency operation; to facilitate defense against or recovery from cyber, nuclear, biological, chemical, or radiological attack; to support a request from the Secretary of State or the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development to facilitate provision of international disaster assistance pursuant to 22 USC 2292 et seq.; or to support response to an emergency or major disaster (42 USC 5122) (41 USC 1903), the term means -
(i) $800,000 for any contract to be awarded and performed, or purchase to be made, inside the United States; and
(ii) $1,500,000 for any contract to be awarded and performed, or purchase to be made, outside the United States; and
(2) Acquisitions of supplies or services that, as determined by the head of the agency, are to used to support a humanitarian or peacekeeping operation (10 USC 2302), the term means $500,000 for any contract to be awarded and performed, or purchase to be made, outside the United States.

42 USC 5122 (NOT A LAW) THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE: CHAPTER 68 DISASTER RELIEF: SEC. 5122 DEFINITIONS

Sec. 6. Effective Date. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b) of this section, this order is effective immediately and shall apply to new contracts; new contract-like instruments; new solicitations for contracts or contract-like instruments; extensions or renewals of existing contracts or contract-like instruments; and exercises of options on existing contracts or contract-like instruments, as described in section 5(a) of this order, where the relevant contract or contract-like instrument will be entered into, the relevant contract or contract-like instrument will be extended or renewed, or the relevant option will be exercised, on or after:

41 USC 1901 (LAW) PUBLIC CONTRACTS: SUBTITLE I - FEDERAL PROCUREMENT POLICY DIVISION B - OFFICE OF FEDERAL PROCUREMENT POLICY: CHAPTER 19 - SIMPLIFIED ACQUISITION PROCEDURES: SPECIAL EMERGENCY PROCUREMENT AUTHORITY.

22 USC 2292 (NOT A LAW) FOREIGN RELATIONS AND INTERCOURSE: CHAPTER 32 - FOREIGN ASSISTANCE: SUBCHAPTER I: INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT: PART IX-INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE SEC. 2292 GENERAL PROVISIONS.

(i) October 15, 2021, consistent with the effective date for the action taken by the Federal Acquisition Regulatory Council pursuant to section 3(a) of this order; or

(ii) for contracts and contract-like instruments that are not subject to the Federal Acquisition Regulation and where an agency action is taken pursuant to section 3(b) of this order, October 15, 2021, consistent with the effective date for such action.

10 USC 2302 (LAW) ARMED FORCES: PART IV. - SERVICE, SUPPLY, AND PROCUREMENT CHAPTER 137 - PROCUREMENT GENERALLY: SEC. 2302 DEFINITIONS:
THE TERM "HEAD OF AN AGENCY" MEANS THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE, THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY, THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, THE SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE, THE SECRETARY OF HOMELAND SECURITY, AND THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION., ETC.

10 USC 2302 (LAW) ARMED FORCES 2302(e) Simplified Acquisition Threshold - For purposes of acquisitions by agencies named in section 2303 of this title, the simplified acquisition threshold is as specified in section 134 of title 41.

(b) As an exception to subsection (a) of this section, where agencies have issued a solicitation before the effective date for the relevant action taken pursuant to section 3 of this order and entered into a new contract or contract-like instrument resulting from such solicitation within 30 days of such effective date, such agencies are strongly encouraged to ensure that the safety protocols specified in section 2 of this order are applied in the new contract or contract-like instrument. But if that contract or contract-like instrument term is subsequently extended or renewed, or an option is subsequently exercised under that contract or contract-like instrument, the safety protocols specified in section 2 of this order shall apply to that extension, renewal, or option.

(c) For all existing contracts and contract-like instruments, solicitations issued between the date of this order and the effective dates set forth in this section, and contracts and contract-like instruments entered into between the date of this order and the effective dates set forth in this section, agencies are strongly encouraged, to the extent permitted by law, to ensure that the safety protocols required under those contracts and contract-like instruments are consistent with the requirements specified in section 2 of this order.

Sec. 7. General Provisions. (a) Nothing in this order shall be construed to impair or otherwise affect:

(i) the authority granted by law to an executive department or agency, or the head thereof; or

(ii) the functions of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget relating to budgetary, administrative, or legislative proposals.

(b) This order shall be implemented consistent with applicable law and subject to the availability of appropriations.

(c) This order is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by any party against the United States, its departments, agencies, or entities, its officers, employees, or agents, or any other person.

JOSEPH R. BIDEN JR.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

September 9, 2021.

Executive Order on Requiring Coronavirus Disease 2019 Vaccination for Federal Employees
SEPTEMBER 09, 2021 • PRESIDENTIAL ACTIONS
Next

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WH.GOV

LEGISLATIVE JURISDICTION OVER FEDERAL AREAS WITHIN THE STATES

CODES USED IN TYPE OF JURISDICTION AND CITATION TO LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY COLUMNS

CODE	TYPE OF LEGISLATIVE JURISDICTION	CITATION TO LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY
A	**Exclusive Legislative Jurisdiction.** This term is applied when the Federal Government possesses, by whichever method it considers appropriate, all of the legislative authority that may be exercised by any government over any area or place, but does not possess any of such authority (or possesses it only to a limited degree or with certain qualifications as described in the remarks column), which is not possessed by the State in which the area or place is located. Generally, under this authority, the Federal Government has the right to exercise over all persons in such areas or places all of the legislative authority that the State in which the area or place is located could exercise if it had not ceded jurisdiction to the Federal Government. However, any of the further terms (B, C, D, or E) may be used to describe more precisely the authority actually exercised by the Federal Government.	Any land areas reported under "Exclusive," "Concurrent," or "Partial" legislative jurisdiction, a general or qualified grant of Federal law enforcement authority is cited.
B	**Concurrent Legislative Jurisdiction.** This term is applied to those situations wherein a grant by the United States to the State of the legislative authority over an area or place is reserved by the United States under the cession legislation, but the State concerned has retained all of the legislative authority that may be granted to it by the United States. Under such circumstances, both the United States and the State concerned have the same legislative authority over the area or place, and persons in such areas are subject to all laws (Federal and State) not mutually exclusive. Thus, each sovereign may punish the same act committed in such areas or places, unless the laws are mutually exclusive, or one sovereign has specifically yielded its primary right to punish to the other.	**Grant Statutes.** 40 U.S.C. 255 (see also 10 U.S.C. 2683) in the case of exercise statutory authority to accept jurisdiction over lands for the construction, operation and maintenance of military installations, 23 USC 107(d) for the grant of exclusive jurisdiction over lands for roads constructed pursuant to the Federal Aid Highway Act, or other Federal law enactments similar in purpose. **Federal Law Enforcement Authority.** Any of the cases where Federal statutory authority is granted to Federal officers to enforce Federal criminal laws, and in some cases certain State laws, on lands under the legislative jurisdiction of the United States. Such statutory authority is usually granted to Federal officers as a supplement to State and local authority. **Joint Legislative Jurisdiction.** Any land area on which the United States has received, by whatever method it considers appropriate, the same general legislative jurisdiction described above, but on which the State concerned has reserved the right to exercise jointly with the United States all of the legislative authority that may be granted by the State to the United States. Under such circumstances, both the United States and the State have the same legislative authority over the area or place, and persons are subject to both sets of laws. Both sovereigns may prosecute for violations of their laws committed in such areas. However, the constitutional doctrine of double jeopardy prevents an individual from being prosecuted twice by the same sovereign for the same act. Also, as a matter of comity, the sovereign which has the primary right to punish for the violation involved usually will be the first to prosecute.
C	**Partial Legislative Jurisdiction.** This term is applied to those situations wherein the United States has received, by whatever method it considers appropriate, some measure of legislative authority over an area or place, but not all of the authority that could be exercised by the United States if it were the sole owner of the area or place, and has not reserved to the State concerned the right to exercise any of the authority granted to the United States over the area or place, except the right to accept service of process on the area or place.	**Grant Statutes.** Any land reported under this category where the Federal Government has received a grant of less than exclusive jurisdiction, but more than concurrent jurisdiction, must cite the grant statute.
D	**Proprietorial Interest.** This term is applied to those situations wherein the United States has acquired some right, title, or interest in lands located within a State, but has not obtained any measure of the State's authority over the area. In these circumstances, the United States has only those rights in the land that any other property owner would have, and the State has all of the governmental regulatory powers that it has with respect to privately owned property.	**Grant Statutes.** Any land reported under this category where the Federal Government has received a grant of less than exclusive jurisdiction, but more than concurrent jurisdiction, must cite the grant statute. **Federal Law Enforcement Authority.** Any of the cases where Federal statutory authority is granted to Federal officers to enforce Federal criminal laws, and in some cases certain State laws, on lands under the legislative jurisdiction of the United States. Such statutory authority is usually granted to Federal officers as a supplement to State and local authority.
E	**Unknown.** Land will be reported under this category when the Federal Government cannot ascertain the exact nature of its legislative jurisdiction over the land.	**Grant Statutes.** Any land reported under this category where the Federal Government has received a grant of less than exclusive jurisdiction, but more than concurrent jurisdiction, must cite the grant statute. **Federal Law Enforcement Authority.** Any of the cases where Federal statutory authority is granted to Federal officers to enforce Federal criminal laws, and in some cases certain State laws, on lands under the legislative jurisdiction of the United States. Such statutory authority is usually granted to Federal officers as a supplement to State and local authority.
F	**Explanation.** Land will be reported under this category when the Federal Government has been granted by the State concerned, or has otherwise acquired, some degree of legislative jurisdiction over the land, but the exact degree of such jurisdiction cannot be readily ascertained. For example, a number of Federal enclave jurisdictions have been relinquished to the State over the years, but the records in the case files,	**Grant Statutes.** Any land reported under this category where the Federal Government has received a grant of less than exclusive jurisdiction, but more than concurrent jurisdiction, must cite the grant statute. **Federal Law Enforcement Authority.** Any of the cases where Federal statutory authority is granted to Federal officers to enforce Federal criminal laws, and in some cases certain State laws, on lands under the legislative jurisdiction of the United States. Such statutory authority is usually granted to Federal officers as a supplement to State and local authority.

Grant Statutes

- 4 Geographical: Do "4" cases in the Land Area column indicate that the land is 10.13 or 40 acres?
- 4 Enforcement: Do "4" cases in the State District column indicate that the land is under the jurisdiction of the FBI or the nearest office of the FBI? Does the "4" in the Land Area column include entire the Federal law citation under which the land is held? Does it refer the law cited to consolidated Appeals Court Docket No. 74-2027?

These holdings have been carefully prepared and checked, but particular cases be mistaken. Cases are added to and, in the light of subsequent decisions, sometimes withdrawn from the list. Accordingly, it is suggested that the list not be considered as more or less complete or authoritative by the reader or by the Court.